

The China Mail.

Established. February, 1845.

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號二月十一年七十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1887.

六月初九亥

Price, \$2 per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—E. ALCAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GIBSON STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, E.C. GIBSON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. HENRY & CO., 37, Pall Mall, E.C. SAMUEL DODGE & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLIS, 161, Cannon Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANNEUX PRINCE & CO., Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

COYDON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

SINAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MOSCO, F. A. DE CRUZ, Chung King, Quelch & CO., Amoy, N. Amoy, Foochow, Hinch & CO., Shantou, Lame, Crawford & CO., and Kelly & Wright, Yokohama, Lame, Graway & CO., and Kelly & CO.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours in week-days, 10 to 12; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank, if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, September 1, 1887. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up CAPITAL, \$7,500,000 RESERVE FUND, \$3,900,000 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PBO, \$7,500,000 FEDTOS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—O. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. Deputy Chairman—Hon. J. BILL, LIVING. W. H. DAIBY, Esq. Hon. A. P. McEWEN. H. L. DAVENPORT, S. C. MICHAELEN, Esq. Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. J. S. MOSE, Esq. H. HOPKIN, Esq. Hon. F. D. SASOON.

CHIEF MANAGER. Thomas JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER. EWYN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED: Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, September 20, 1887. 363

Intimations.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

THE Annual General MEETING of the CORPS will be held at the Head QUARTERS, on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at 6.30 p.m.—No Uniform.

By Order.

Hongkong, October 21, 1887. 2042

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1886.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS reserved for Compensation may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the THIRTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

Hongkong, October 15, 1887. 2010

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourteenth Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 27th Instant, at Half-past Three o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year 1886, and for the half-year ending 30th June, 1887.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 27th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, October 11, 1887. 1982

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (FORMERLY ARTICLED APPRENTICE AND LATERLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROBERTS.)

AT the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by DR. ROBERTS.

NO. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

Sole Address.

2, DUDDELL STREET.

(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

W. POWELL & Co.

EX GLEN GARRY.

FIRST CLASS DELIVERIES OF AUTUMN AND WINTER DRESS MATERIALS.

Prices from 15 Cents per Yard.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CHEAP BALL DRESS MATERIALS.

W. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, September 29, 1887. 1007

ROBERT LANG & Co., Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers, & General Outfitters, QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

(+)

NEW HATS.

BLACK, DRAB, AND BROWN, HARD AND SOFT FELT HATS,

in a variety of New Shapes.

DRAB and GREY SINGLE and DOUBLE TERRAI HATS.

STRAW HATS.

MILITARY and FELT HELMETS, and

TWEED HATS and CAPS in Stock and made to order.

Hongkong, October 8, 1887. 1964

STAG HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

THE HOTEL IS CENTRALLY LOCATED, AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK FROM THE PRINCIPAL LANDINGS PLACES.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

CHARGES MODERATE.

TIFFIN AT 1 O'CLOCK. DINNER AT 7.30.

WELL VENTILATED BILLIARD ROOM.

TIFFIN 50 CENTS. DINNER 75 CENTS.

WINE, SPIRITS AND MALT LIQUORS OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Hongkong, April 1, 1887. 607

DRIBBS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR SALE.

PRICE, \$30 PER 1,000.

The following Testimonial has been received from F. W. CROSS, Esq., Manager, HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

"I have herewith much pleasure in testifying to the quality of the FIRE BRICKS as made by you at your new works.

In appearance the Brick is light and soft as compared with the ordinary Fire Brick in the Colony, but this I may say is characteristic of the best English Fire Brick.

After a very severe test I have no hesitation in saying that this Brick is admirably suited to resist any degree of heat that may be likely to undergo and for all purposes that Fire Bricks are used for.

"I am now about to build them into one of my Farms and have no doubt of their being able to stand as well as the English Fire Bricks I have been using."

Hongkong, May 21, 1887. 881

THE ONLY FRENCH DRESS-MAKER IN HONGKONG.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED: Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 20, 1887. 363

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are Sole Agents for

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MONTSEERRAT LIME JUICE, CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 864

THE PUNJUM AND SUNGHEE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL CALLS on the SHARES of the Company due on the 3rd June, 1887, together with INTEREST thereon remaining unpaid, are Required to be PAID forthwith.

And further, that if all such Calls are not Paid on or before the 31st October instant, the Directors will proceed to FORFEIT the SHARES in respect of which such Calls are due, in pursuance of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Dated the 5th October, 1887.

A. O. GOURDIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 16, 1887. 1708

NOTICE.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S JUBILEE.

IT having been decided to CELEBRATE HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 3rd and 4th November, all Members of the Community are INVITED to Co-operate with the Head Officer, No. 1, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being filed, necessary Correspondence with the Undersigned will be requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

By Order,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, September 16, 1887. 1708

NOTICE.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO., Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOYAGEUR'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RICHIE'S LIGHT AND OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALTY & IMPRAY CHARTS.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

CHRISTIE & CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY

To-day's Advertisements.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI & SWATOW.

(Holding cargo & passengers at through rates for CHIEFOO, THIENHSIN, NEW CHIANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s steamer *Leaven*, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, October 22, 1887. 251

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUL.

The Co.'s steamer *Fokien*.

Captain *Rosen*, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, October 22, 1887. 2052

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Co.'s steamer *Diamond*.

Capt. *McCaslin*, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at 4 p.m., instead of a previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

RUSSELL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, October 22, 1887. 2030

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).

The Steamship *About*.

E. Porter, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 28th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 22, 1887. 2055

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and taking through cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

The Steamship *Tenno*, Captain *Chang*, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 22, 1887. 2053

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and taking through cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

The Steamship *Gathie*, Captain *Green*, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 22, 1887. 2054

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

4, CLUB CHAMBERS.

WANTED for the above Company, TWO of THREE ROOMS, centrally situated, as Offices. Also, a Small GODOWN, or STORE-ROOM for Material.

HAROLD DAWSON, Agent.

Hongkong, October 22, 1887. 2056

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 21, 1887.—
Ingraham, German steamer, 894 M. tons, Panay October 8, Singapore, and Hainan 20, Sugar and General.

CHIAK.

Glenbarry, British steamer, 1,936 T. tons, October 21, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Asia, British ship, 1,393 T. R. Anderson.

Shanghai October 13, part general to finish her for New York.—ARMHOLD, KARBER & CO.

October 22.—

Fitzroy, British steamer, from Whampoa, 1,009 G. tons, Panay October 8, Singapore, and Hainan 20, Sugar and General.

CHIAK.

Glenbarry, British steamer, 1,936 T. tons, October 21, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Asia, British ship, 1,393 T. R. Anderson.

Shanghai October 13, part general to finish her for New York.—ARMHOLD, KARBER & CO.

October 22.—

Fitzroy, British steamer, 1,009 G. tons, Wellington, N.Z., September 20, Cod and General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINN.

Glenbarry, British steamer, 1,393 T. tons, October 19, Amoy 20, and Swatow.

Polycarp, British steamer, 103 J. S. Boats.

Tamshui October 19, Amoy 20, and Swatow.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.

Nanhai, British steamer, 803 J. S. Boats.

burn, Swatow October 21, Rice—Hor

HING HONG.

Empress, British barque, 230, Wm. H.

Allen, Nanchang October 8, Beans—

WIELER & CO.

Pembroke, British steamer, 1,486 D.

Williams, London and Singapore, October

16, General.—ADAMSON, Bent & Co.

Astoria, German steamer, 400, S. Samuel

Allen, October 17, Hainan 19, and

Macau 22, General.—WIELER & CO.

Velox, German steamer, 636, M. Kellman

Newchung October 18, General.—EDWARD

SCHELLHORN & CO.

DEPARTURES.

October 22.—

McNear, for New York.

Freij, for Haiphong.

Chang II & Kien, for Amoy.

Forwards, for Haiphong.

Stam, for Bangkok.

Glenbarry, for Singapore and London.

Sardona, for Singapore and London.

Bantam, for Amoy.

Norden, for Kuching.

CLARKSON.

Independent, for Hainan.

Namor, for Coast Ports.

Electra, for Singapore and Hamburg.

Tsingtao, for Singapore and Sydney.

Felting, for Tientsin.

Ing aban, for Swatow.

Kong Heng, for Swatow Bangkok.

Tundlum, for Nagasaki and Yokohama.

Nanshan, for Singapore.

Dunbar, for Haiphong.

Eidsvold, for Whampoa.

DEPARTED.

Per Fokien, from Penang, 57 Chinese.

Per Oxforder, from Saigon, 83 Chinese.

Per Glenbarry, from Swatow, Meers

Bushby, and C. S. Barff, and 761 Chinese.

Per Whampoa, from Wellington, N.Z.

Mr. Le Provost, and 30 Chinese.

Per Glenbarry, from Coast Ports, 130 Chinese.

Per Fokien, from Coast Ports, 197 Chinese.

Per Dunbar, from Swatow, 20 Chinese.

Per Nanshan, from Singapore, 751 Chinese.

Per Penang, from Singapore, 123 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Independent, for Hainan, 26 Chinese.

Per Namor, for Coast Ports, 180 Chinese.

Per Electra, for Singapore, 1 European.

Per Tsingtao, for Singapore, 1 European.

Per 4 Chinese.

Per Ingraham, for Swatow, 120 Chinese.

Per Kong Heng, for Swatow, 150 Chinese.

Per Nanshan, for Singapore, 233 Chinese.

Per Dunbar, for Haiphong, 120 Chinese.

Agents.

Hongkong, October 22, 1887. 2055

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Glenbarry* reports.

Had N.E. wind moderate and fine weather.

The British ship *Aska* report:—Owing

to Easterly winds and low current not

to leave from the Month of the Yangtze

King until the 16th Inst., had one day

S.W. wind in Formosa Straits, and have to

off Homenan. Light winds all night 20th,

and have had Northly winds to heat in

against all day of 21st.

The British steamer *Glenbarry* reports:

Had strong winds and overcast high sea.

The British steamer *Aska* reports:

From Tamshui to Amoy, strong N.E. gale

and high sea. From Amoy to Swatow, had

strong N.E. breeze and fine weather. From

Swatow to port light winds and fine weather.

Steamer in Tamsui, Joham, Straits of Amoy, Pi-chien and Chow-chow-foo, Stra-

ts of Swatow, Thien and Haiphong.

The British steamer *Pembroke* reports:

Had light winds and fine weather up to lat

14° 30' N. long. 112° 40' E.; thence to port

hard N.E. gale and high head sea. No

thing seen of the Glen-line steamer *Glenbarry*

during the passage.

The German steamer *Velox* reports:—Had

fine weather, except 2 days' heavy southerly gale off Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILED BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Anadyr*

will be despatched on TUESDAY,

the 1st November, with Mails for the

United Kingdom, Europe, and places be-

yond, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Straits

Settlements; Batavia, Burma, Ceylon,

the Australian Colonies, Pondicherry,

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—We are told that one of the officers of H. M. S. *Rattler* was on board the *Wasp* when she left for Hongkong, having been requested to come north to that station by the Admiral. This was Lieut. Bertrand G. Gator, who was the Navigation Officer of the *Rattler*, commanded to that spot on the 21st June, 1887. Under the circumstances, no of the officers of H. M. S. *Rattler* were present last night (14th inst.) at the performance on board H. M. S. *Orion*.

We grieve about accidents to our ironclads and desire our naval constructors incompetent; what then must be thought of the designers of the American *Atlanta*? Armed with two 8-in. and two 6-in. guns, she at the first round became disabled; gun-carriages destroyed by the recoil; the ironclad shattered to pieces; the deck splintered; an explosion but no doubt valuable experiment on the part of the *Atlanta* by *ordnance* principle.—C. G. F. *Engineer and Builder*.

The particulars of the competition connected with the proposed Dinton Free Library afford another instance of the way in which competition is compromised in such matters. The architect will not be required to superintend the erection of the building; £200 will be paid to him as full compensation for the drawings and specifications of the building is not to cost more than £1,500 and a *bona fide* to that effect must accompany the drawings.—C. G. F. *Engineer and Builder*.

THE *Foochow Echo* says:—We have lately noticed a number of new Opium doms springing up about the place. We are told that this is the result of the new coalition of Hsi-kwan and Lekin duties on opium, which gives greater security to the retailer, as he cannot now be pounced upon by runners, and accused of smuggling the drug, the bare accusation only to be atoned for by a good round squeeze. We are making inquiries, and hope to inform our readers in an early issue of the number of new shops opened.

THE POWER OF ENGLAND.—All the Vienna newspaper publish detailed and sympathetic reports of the cordial reception accorded to the British fleet at Trieste. The *New York Times*, the leading Liberal journal in Austria, says:—It is now the fashion to speak of England's decadence, but little of all that may be advanced in support of this pessimist view, the fact remains that Great Britain's moral and physical power has not its equal in the world, and can only be compared with the greatness of ancient Rome.

The *Whitbait Review* remarks:—There would appear to be a lack of aspirants to such comfortable and easy-going appointments as aids-de-camp to colonial governors. Thus the present Governors of South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Barbados, Trinidad, Bahamas, British Guiana, Newfoundland, Natal, Mauritius, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements are all apparently without the services of a staff officer, if we may judge by the Official list. There is, we know, a difficulty in finding candidates for these appointments, with their multifarious, though by no means irksome, duties. While the pay is necessarily small, no officer without private means can think of taking up the duties, while the appointments in most cases mean practical banishment to a distant colony, and consequent loss of touch with the service.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—There must be a mistake somewhere as the Straits Settlements and Hongkong are provided with A.D.C.s, but our contemporaries forgets that our A.D.C.s are not appointed in the way mentioned by the *Whitbait Review*, but are chosen locally.

THE *Foochow Echo* says:—By circular on the 12th instant the public were notified that telegraphic communication was established with Formosa. At present the only ports in Formosa in connection are Tamsui, Taipei and Keelung, but with the extension of the land lines to the South in due course, our friends in Taiwan will be in telegraphic communication with the outer world. They will then bear without delay that the Sultan of Morocco is dead, also that Queen Anna has passed away, and such other interesting items, as are daily flashed to us along the wires, to say nothing of a daily quotation for Sacks. The brief of 25 cents a word does not seem unseasonable for beginning. The work of laying the cable between here and Formosa has been performed by the Portuguese Government cable under the *Fee Cheuk*, a new boat just out from England. She landed the shore end of the cable Sharp Peak on the 4th instant, and paid off, as far as the White Dogs. Here, however, bad weather coming on she had to cut and bury the cable, and run for shelter under the Island. On the 7th instant, the weather having moderated, she picked up the line, and after splicing the cable end across towards Tamsui, went to the north of the White Dogs. The final splice at the other end was made on the afternoon of the 8th instant. The distance from Sharp Peak to Tamsui is about 11 miles. We understand the steamer *Fee Cheuk*, as well as the cable, was purchased by Messrs. Jasmin, Matheson & Co. for the Provincial Government of Formosa, but she has not yet changed flags.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR

That the last Lovers at Government House was better managed than the former one, although even yet some improvements might be made in the arrangements.

That I understand the omission of several names from your published list has been the means of bringing out certain phases of individual character quite new to Hongkong society.

That I have heard it suggested that a shelter for the Guard of Honour and the Regimental Band, from the sun and rain, might form part of the permanent fittings of Government House.

That the sons of Saint Andrew displayed sound judgment in deciding not to have a Ball this year.

That although the Lovers are doubtless disappointed, Patria will probably breathe more freely, and the Fair ones will no doubt receive ample consolation of all classes.

That I am glad to see that a movement is likely to be made for the establishment of a Home for Eurasian girls.

That, failing this, much hunting might be done for the *Chairman's Committee*, which the Jubilee Committees are not at all likely to produce the structure of this proposed Home have not however chosen the best time for submitting it to the voice of the public.

That there is, I believe, a good amount of talent latent and active, and it is to be hoped that a good sprinkling of Scoto's fair daughters will debase us with their fitting.

That I hope you will pardon me if I have used the wrong expression here, but I fancy you will find it in the words of Robert Burns.

That one of the jokes arising out of the proposed Scotch Concert is that of introducing National Toccatas. Vicars into the programme, but that no one can be found fit to represent Rob Roy or the Dugal Cratur, though there are many aspirants.

That it would be a good thing if the Englishmen here were to organise and form a St. George's Society—on similar lines to those of the Scottish Society—and, under the emblem of the Rose, engage in friendly rivalry with their brethren 'fond North' of the Tweed.

That it is rather too much for one section of the community to entertain all the other nationalities represented here year after year, and head's there are distressed 'Englishmen' to relieve in Hongkong as well as hard up Scotchmen.

That the two Societies would work well together, and might arrange to give some form of entertainment alternately on their respective Saint's days, and in time we might even have the Shrewsbur represented, to complete the national Trinity.

That the Press should take up the question of the sale and tenure of Crown lands as there is but very slender hope of the matter being pressed forward in the Council.

That somehow, whether justly or unjustly, the inconsistency which has hitherto been the chief feature of Governmental action in connection with land, has generally been credited to our able Surveyor General.

That the circumstances of the sale of the old property of P. & O. Company should be fully inquired into by Government, and the result published, so as to quiet popular dissatisfaction.

That the general impression is that Mr. Chater acted in the matter like the shrewd, clever man that he is; that Mr. Price behaved like an innocent lamb, which he is not; and that the P. & O. Company acted inc-apetuously.

That the Marine Lot-holders' scheme will be a very good thing for the lot-holders, the Public Works Department, and the contractors; but that the lot-owners ought how to take steps to demonstrate how the project can be successfully carried through, in the public interest.

That the Reclamation scheme will then receive the hearty support of the general body of taxpayers.

That Mr. Chater's exposition of the scheme, from his own point of view as a large lot-owner, was excellent, and he might now favour the public with his views from the stand-point of a representative of the J. P.s and the community, and a member of the Public Works Committee.

That what you call the torus report of the Committee on Interpretation may be pitiful enough to contain many useful reminders, but that it tells us nothing we did not know before.

That on the principle of it being now the worse for a good story being twice told, the story of the Committee may have a good effect upon the new Governor.

That our interpretation is a fairly good instance of 'how not to do it', and that the total lack of supervision and organization in interpretation as well as in translation forms one of the weakest points of the administration of Justice in Hongkong.

That the man who speaks of the Pu Leung Kok detective in the same breath as the amateur-racers cannot know much about the subject on which he writes.

That the Chinese Aid Society has at the present moment no more than one detective, and that he is under security for his good conduct; but that, over and above this, the evidence produced by this detective in the recent case was so implicitly believed by the Jury that the chief prisoner was convicted.

That it would be unreasonable to expect every detective to be surrounded by a halo of saintliness, or to possess the face of a saint.

That there are sounds or whisperings in the air of another 'Fete' for the Alice Memorial Hospital, to be held perhaps on the third day of the Jubilee Celebration.

That, as no very brilliant hopes exist of a large surplus remaining after the Jubilee rejoicings are over, the idea of bestowing possibly the most deserving charity in this wth a very happy thought.

That the Fete will, I hear, be managed principally by those who are engaged on the Jubilee Committee, from which circumstance I conclude that that body prefers this Hospital to any other charitable institution here.

That even amid the many and never-ending calls upon one's pocket at the present time, the unquestionable character of the work now being done at this admirable institution must claim the encouragement of all classes.

That I am glad to see that a movement is likely to be made for the establishment of a Home for Eurasian girls.

That, failing this, much hunting might be done for the *Chairman's Committee*, which the Jubilee Committees are not at all likely to produce the structure of this proposed Home have not however chosen the best time for submitting it to the voice of the public.

That the Chin-koolee is progressing on the ramparts—Ally he mildly resisted being photographed, now he has turned himself free and got both legs well

over the traces; he flouts at regulations of all kinds and refuses to be trammeled by any laws 'human or divine,' he makes a favour of carrying you to the Peak, and does so only on his own terms, having apparently no trouble in clearing away all opposition and any hope of more moderate fare.

That it is a moot question whether all this is the result of united action on the part of the Guild, or is evolved from the innate depravity of each individual cooly.

Prisoner (who was considerably affected, and appeared to feel his position keenly)—My Lord, I wish to make a few remarks. I wish to do full justice to Lieutenant Adams by stating as plainly as possible that, as far as my duties were concerned, he invariably carried out his instructions, and there is no blame in any justice could possibly be attached to him in this matter. I am sorry to say that all my official papers were sent Home, and therefore I have no documentary evidence to bring in support of my previous conduct and character. However, the appointment which I held as paymaster on the ship was the second one of the same kind. Therefore, I think my character must have stood very high at the Admiralty. I had otherwise seventeen years of good and honourable service, and always earned the very highest testimonial from the officers under whom I served. I went through the whole of the Egyptian war, and was in charge of the clerical department at Port Said during the last two months and a half, and got very high testimonial from the officers of the command there. I would beg your Lordship to consider how terribly I am punished by the loss of my official position and my social position. I have already been up to a third time in this custody. At this time I committed this offence, I was getting myself getting deeper into difficulties and I did not know what I was doing. I must have been drunk, I think. I think I was doing what I was doing at all. The command I have received since is impossible to tell. I would earnestly beg your Lordship to remember my pay, and give me a chance to begin life again in a new country, while I am still young enough to hope that I may retrieve the character I have lost, and I can't imagine any future time, possibly, when the Government for the money I have robbed them of, I will do so.

My Lordship—If that all you wish to say is true.

Prisoner—That is all, my Lord.

My Lordship—William Hogg, Wolsley. Much as you stand before this Court, you stand before me, as you are, of course, guilty, on your own plan, of forgery. It is distressing for everybody here to see you in the position you now are in. It is my painful duty to pass the sentence of the Court upon you. Educated—as you have been, as a gentleman, brought up as a gentleman and, for the last seventeen years associating with officers of Her Majesty's navy, and occupying a high position of trust which you have betrayed, your foolish, now, must be of the scoundrels, and I trust your remorse is intense.

For the transient pleasures of the day, of the hour, you have sacrificed your name, your reputation and your freedom. I will not harrow your feelings with further words; suffice it to say that I have pronounced with great care the depositions taken by the Magistrate, and in them I can find no extenuating circumstances. I have listened to what you had to say, and I am giving it every consideration.

The most lenient sentence I can pass upon you is that you be imprisoned for five years, with hard labour.

The prisoner was then removed.

were a most efficient paymaster, and he gave you a very good certificate.

This concluded the evidence.

Prisoner (who was considerably affected, and appeared to feel his position keenly)—My Lord, I wish to make a few remarks. I

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turn a substitute either from the crews of the *Junior Fours* or from the other members of the Club.

11.—That these resolutions shall be considered final, unless the Committee are satisfied that by acting in accordance with them, they are not carrying out the wishes of the majority of those members who are interested in the regatta.

J. H. SIZWELL LOUGHRE,

Hon. Secretary.

22nd October 1887.

—CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERPRETATION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Hongkong, Oct. 22.

Sir.—You refer in your editorial of yesterday to my 'growl' in the Supreme Court on Thursday about the interpretation, and you say that it was probably not intended to have any weight outside of the officers under whom I served. I went through the whole of the Egyptian war, and was in charge of the clerical department at Port Said during the last two months and a half, and got very high testimonial from the officers of the command there.

At this time I committed this offence, I was getting myself getting deeper into difficulties and I did not know what I was doing. I must have been drunk, I think. I think I was doing what I was doing at all. The command I have received since is impossible to tell.

I would earnestly beg your Lordship to remember my pay, and give me a chance to begin life again in a new country, while I am still young enough to hope that I may retrieve the character I have lost, and I can't imagine any future time, possibly, when the Government for the money I have robbed them of, I will do so.

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The prisoner was then removed.

CRICKET.

The announcement that a 'pick-up' game would take place to draw together a sufficient number of members to make two sides of twelve each, the teams being captained by A. J. Leach and E. J. Coxon. The latter's team won first to bat, and succeeded by pretty steady play in running up the respectable total of 106, to which Coxon contributed 26, before being bowled by Leach, and Lieut. Metcalfe 24. Double figures were also reached by F. H. O. Wilson, who had 16, and Lieut. Bigginbotham who had 15. Leach's team were somewhat late in going to bat, and before the innings could be finished the light gave out. They finished with a total of 53 and two wickets to fall. To this total E. Metcalfe contributed 23, and A. J. Coxon 14. F. H. O. Wilson bowled very well for Coxon's team and A. J. Leach and E. O. Smith for the other side.

THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE YOUTHFUL REGATTA.

The following resolutions passed at a Committee Meeting held on the 20th inst. are published for general information:—

The Committee, having unanimously resolved that the arrangements made in former years should be modified in order to allow as many members as practicable to row in the regatta, decide:—

That the five-crewed races shall be divided into two classes, 'Senior' and 'Junior Fours,' the former to be open to such members as are picked for the 'Chairman's Cup,' the latter to be open to all the other members of the Club, who desire to row.

2.—That the Senior Fours shall be the following races:—

(1) The Chairman's Cup.

(2) The American Cup.

(3

MY MOTHER IN LAW.
(From *Truth's* prize poems.)
Who, when the marriage knot was tied,
Sat down my modest heath beside,
My household ruled, my tongue tried!
My Mother-in-law!
Who flesh and blood too good did 'spew',
And 'egged me on', and 'scolded me' 'pop'
The question 'at that fatal 'low'?'
My Mother-in-law?
Who makes the servants sit twice,
And when she at my house will live,
Drives me from home twice!
My Mother-in-law?
Who at the meals calls for her nose,
Who loves My projects to oppose,
And very nasty hints outwore?
My Mother-in-law?
Who, cuckoo-like, invades the nest,
Till happiness is dispensed,
And then remains a tiresome guest!
My Mother-in-law?

A CONTUMACIOUS SUBJECT

Upon his throne the mighty king—
His gallant couriers, keeping round—
Impatient, tapped his signet ring—
And said some new diverting thing—
For his amusement must be found,
Then spoke my old and trusty knight;
"May I my king's indulgent grace,
To bring within the royal bower?"
A subject who denies the right—
Of any king to call him slave?"
How now?" the angry monarch said,
"Who dares deny our sovereign power?
Go, fetch him here, alive or dead;
The fool shall bow or loss his head;
Within the passing of the hour."
The knight retired with solemn stride,
Then came a page, all sleek and trim,
To say the queen would sit beside.
Her lord, and see this traitor tried.
It he, the king, indulged the whim;
The queen came in and took her place;
The baby boy upon her breast,
Unfeigned of the treason came—
Looked bravely in the monarch's face—
And snatched away his jeweled crest.
He crushed the king's symbolic rose,
Upset the sceptre with a crash;
He even twirled his monarch's nose,
And kicked him with his tiny toes.
The while he pulled his force mustacho.
All others at the king's bethet
Their swords hastened to declare;
The babe alone, with resolute blast,
Defied the king who ruled the rest—
Most potent he the weakest shore.
—W.H. Hawkins, in the *Chicago News*.

DR. HOLMES'S CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL SONG.

HAIL, COLUMBIA.
What follows was sent to the Philadelphia *Liberator* as the text of the new version of "Hail Columbia," written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, sung by the school chorus during the commemoration ceremonies at the Constitutional Centennial celebration which closed to day (17th September):—
1798.
Hail Columbia! Happy land!
Home of heroes—heaven-born band,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone
Enjoyed the peace their valor won!
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost;
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.
First, united, let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty,
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety will find.
* * * * *
1887.
Look our ransomed shores around,
Peace and safety we have found!
Welcome, friends, who once were foes!
Welcome, friends, who once were foes!
To all the contending years have given
A nation's rights, a ruse unchanged!
Children of the day now-born,
Mindful of its glorious morn,
Let the pledge our fathers signed
Beat to heart forever bind.
While the stars of heaven shall burn,
While the ocean tides return,
Ever may the circling sun
Find the Many still are One!

Graven deep with edge of steel,
Crowned with Victory's crimson seal,
All the world their names shall read!
All the world their names shall read!
Enclosed with his hosts that led,
Whose blood for us—for all—was shed,
Pay your sires their children's debt,
Love and honor—nor forget
Only Union's golden key
Guards the Ark of Liberty!

While the stars of heaven shall burn,
While the ocean tides return,
Ere may the circling sun
Find the Many still are One!
Beverly Farms, Mass., August 24, 1887.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LOVE.
The French are too clever a nation to leave to individual effort the difficult task of winning the mind of such an obstinate thing as love. All the sexes and manners in the land have put their heads together and devised two methods of killing love wholesale, compared with which all remedies are mere fly-blows. These two methods are chaperonage and parental choice, as opposed to courtship and individual sexual selection.

A Southerner's passions are momentarily inflamed, and the Italian Cupid needs but a moment to fix his arrows. And what distinguishes Italy still more favorably from France is that, whereas the French consider love ridiculous, he made the most inglorious concessions for assimilating it, the Italian loves worship it, rues it, and is inclined either to make too many concessions to it, or to ignore it. The result is potent to all eyes. For every attractive French woman there are to-day a hundred beautiful Italians. And were Anglo-American methods of courtship introduced into Italy, beauty would again be doubled in amount.

England has many a bright jewel in the crown of her achievements, in behalf of civilization, but the brightest of all is this that she was the first country in the world—ancient, medieval, or modern—that removed the bare-from-woman's-pride windows, opened every door to Cupid, and made him thoroughly welcome and comfortable. And grateful Cupid has retaliated by setting up an English manner and customs as a model which all other nations—slowly but surely copying. Eighteen years ago, in the United States, or

almost two persons in every five, are not of English origin; yet of these there are not one million who have not given up their old-country method of courtship as antiquated, and adopted the Anglo-American style. The Germans in America make love not after the German, but after the English fashion. So do the French, though somewhat more reluctantly and tardily. In San Francisco and Chicago it is said that but one name in ten is of English origin; yet who ever heard of a San Franciscan or Chicagoan making love in foreign style!

One more characteristic of American love remains yet to be noted—the most unique of all. American women are of all women in the world the most self-conscious, and have the keenest sense of humor. To this quick-witted dams is the sentimental subtlety of a *ironie* hyperbole, which may touch the heart of a native German or Italian girl are apt to appear dangerously near the ludicrous; hence an American lover, if he is clever enough, deliberately covers the step which separates the sublime from the ridiculous. He glids the gold of his compliments by using the form of playful exaggeration, which is the natural to him because exaggeration is a natural form of American humor. Mr. Howells' heroes often make love in this fashion. The lover in the "Lady of Aroostook" spires his flattery with open burlesque, and succeeds admirably with his new arms, and Coyille in "Indian Summer" says to Ingome: "Come, I go, of course, a fancy ball to please you in a very different thing from a fancy ball in the abstract."

"Oh, what nice things you say! Do you know I always admired your complements? I think they're the most charming compliments in the world."

"I don't think they're half as pretty as yours, but they're more sincere."

"No, honestly. They flatter, and at the same time they make fun of the flattery a little; they make a person feel that you like them even while you laugh at them."

It must be admitted, that the Germans have one ingredient of romantic love which all nations must envy them. They have one more thrill in the theater of love, in the ascending scale of familiarities, than we have—namely the word *du*, which is something very different from the *tu*, *thou*, because still part of everyday language. The second person singular is used in Germany to pet animals and children, between students, intimate friends, relatives, and lovers. French "lovers" do not say *tu* to each other till after marriage, and even then they do not use it in public. The German lover has the privilege, as soon as he is engaged, of exchanging the formal *du* for the affectionate *du*, and the first *du* that comes from her lips can hardly be less sweet than the first kiss.

There is a game of cards popular among young folks in Germany, during which you have to address every one with whom you otherwise would have *tu*, *callid*, and vice versa; cards have to be called spades, white, black, etc. If there is a young man in the crowd, secretly in love with a young lady, you can always "spot" him by the *du* he uses to show to speak to her, and the fact that he always gets the *du* right and everything else wrong, while she, strong to attend to, appears to have never heard of such a thing at all as a personal pronoun.

BILL NYE GOES FISHING.
Fish may be divided into two great classes—namely, fresh-water fish and salt-water fish. Fresh-water fish are caught in fresh water, and salt-water fish are taken in salt water. It is from the salt water that derives his name, as the case may be. Up to about the middle of May the codfish is liable to bite if impaled upon. He then ceases to do so until July, when he again resumes. The cod, when taken from the water, is not ready for market, as I had supposed, but is in very different condition from that in which we find him at the inland grocery stores.

Shortly after the cod is caught, plain men from the common walks of life remove his works, after which he is salted and pressed in a *garbage* like an autumn loaf. After this he enters the home life of the American citizen, nuzzling the air of rudeness. He went out fishing the other day with a party of ladies and gentlemen on board the steamer Bay Bridge. Between 2000 and 3000 sea-bass were taken in a few hours off Jersey coast, though, strictly speaking, the sea-bass are not taken off the coast, but out of the water.

I did not catch any bass, but I did catch something or other out of the bottom of the sea that the captain said he would call a fish if it would make me feel any better.

At 11 o'clock a.m. we were standing on Sandy Hook and the purveyor of beer on the main deck, while in 40° latitude and not far from the First National Chocolate Bars. I had a bite. With rare foresight I had not only wrapped the cold and pulseless features of the clam about my hook, in a seductive manner, but I had given it a dash of red pepper and a squirt of lemon juice; for fish are not utterly without those fine feelings which come to all of us, and I didn't know but I could catch a mermaid. Nothing would have pleased me more than coming back home with a young and blithesome mermaid hanging by a willow string over my shoulder.

But it was something else that I got. I called the attention of everyone to the fact that I had a bite. That heightened the effect when I pulled to the surface of the water a speckled, warty, red-eyed ferocious fancy. It was the kind of curiosity anybody can catch without going out of the harbour, if he will use the right kind of whisky. Most everybody seemed pleased when I pulled the nightmare out of the water. It is singular how little it takes to amuse some people.

I was entered, but I could only get my thanks to the admiring audience, who threw clams to me and seemed real pleased. Everybody else seemed to enjoy it better than I did. That was because everybody else didn't have to reach down among the bronchial tubes of that marine toad and get the hook out.

At first I put my foot on him and tried to secure the hook, but he felt so queer under my foot, and made such a disagreeable noise when I stood on him, that I left the hook hanging in the roof of his mouth and bought another one.

I did not fish much more, though. Once I tried to catch something by baiting my hook with the eye of a Wall-street man, who was fishing just below me, but I did not succeed. Then, as the ship began to roll, I went inside, where I could be alone.

I was alone about an hour, communing with myself, and bringing up thoughts that I had forgotten. But I will not write out a description of what was so closely identified with myself, yet of so little interest, to the world at large. Every man has concealed within himself much that he does not show to his fellowman, but I sometimes fear that to all eyes. For every attractive French woman there are to-day a hundred beautiful Italians. And were Anglo-American methods of courtship introduced into Italy, beauty would again be doubled in amount.

England has many a bright jewel in the crown of her achievements, in behalf of civilization, but the brightest of all is this that she was the first country in the world—ancient, medieval, or modern—that removed the bare-from-woman's-pride windows, opened every door to Cupid, and made him thoroughly welcome and comfortable. And grateful Cupid has retaliated by setting up an English manner and customs as a model which all other nations—slowly but surely copying. Eighteen years ago, in the United States, or

MARY ANDERSON'S GHOST STORY.

HER STRANGE EXPERIENCE WHILE A GUEST OF LORD LYTTON.

(See *Philadelphia Telegram*.)
One of the best authenticated of modern ghost stories that I have ever heard was told me lately by an English lady, who had it from the lips of the heroine of the adventure, the fair and famous American actress, Mary Anderson. At one time during a former visit to England Miss Anderson was invited to pay a visit to Lord and Lady Lyttton (the former best known as Owen Meredith), who were then at the ancestral seat of the Bulwers, the well-known manor of Knebworth. The fair actress was a great favorite with the host and hostess, and had more than once before given their guest at their historical country home, a certain apartment there called the "White-and-Gold room" having been placed at her disposal. On her arrival on this last occasion another apartment was allotted to her, her usual quarters having been taken by an earlier comer. Her new room was equally spacious and handsome, though somewhat gloomy on account of the massive antique furniture, while a large picture of Queen Elizabeth, evidently a contemporary likeness, hung upon the walls, and its faded hues and imperious aspect lent an impression of weird mystery to the surroundings. But these ideas only occurred to Miss Anderson after the incident I am about to relate. She found her room on first entering it very pleasant, and every arrangement had been made for her comfort, her maid having been installed in a small room just beside her own and communicating with it by a door.

Miss Anderson arrived in the afternoon. Dinner was served at 8 o'clock, and the evening passed off in a very agreeable manner. No ghost stories were told, the conversation taking an animated and merry tone, and the party did not separate until nearly 1 o'clock. "So you see," remarked Miss Anderson, parenthesis, when she first narrated the history, "it is not at all likely that I could have been suffering from indigestion." She retired to rest, the door being between her bedroom and that of her maid being wide open, and that maid having been secured by the corridor having been securely bolted. No sooner had Miss Anderson blown out the light and laid her head on the pillow than she became conscious of a struggle and unpleasant change in the atmosphere of the room, which became more intensely cold and damp and overwhelmingly oppressive, and as though it were to forcibly restrain her. Then she became aware of something clutching at the bedclothes, a strong grasp fastened on the young girl's shoulder and blanket which had drawn over her. In the extremity of her alarm she contrived, by pulling forth all her strength, to raise herself in a sitting posture, supported by her hands, and she was instantly dashed back agains the headboard of her bed by a fierce grasp fastened upon her neck and shoulders. During this rude and terrible struggle Miss Anderson could see a light in the maid's room flashing up and going out, this process being repeated several times. She tried in vain to reach her own matchbox, which was placed beside her bed; but failing in that attempt she finally broke loose from the hold of her invisible persecutor and sprang from the bed, uttering a piercing shriek. Her maid rushed into the room, exclaiming in terror, "Oh, Miss Mary, did you see it?" "See what?" asked Miss Anderson in renewed alarm. "Something—I cannot tell what that caught me by the throat and tried to choke me as soon as I got into bed." On comparing their experiences the mistress and the maid found that they had suffered in precisely the same manner, but the latter had contrived to get hold of the matchbox. "But every time that I struck a match, Miss Mary," added the frightened girl, "something would blow it out." She tried to cry out, but strength and power of speech seemed to leave her. "I could not speak," she said, "so I could only gasp." "I could compare it," she added, "to nothing except a blanket saturated with ice water, and pressing upon my mouth and nostrils so almost to stop my breath." She tried to cry out, but strength and power of speech seemed to leave her. "I could not speak," she said, "so I could only gasp." "I could compare it," she added, "to nothing except a blanket saturated with ice water, and pressing upon my mouth and nostrils so almost to stop my breath." 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